

Reportedly Took \$332,000 Bribe

Egyptian Named in Westinghouse Case

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — An Egyptian electrical engineer who became one of two deputy premiers in President Anwar Sadat's government is the individual named in secret court documents as allegedly having taken \$332,000 in bribes from Westinghouse Electric Corp., the Washington Post learned yesterday.

Ahmed Sultan Ismail, Egypt's deputy premier for production until Mr. Sadat dropped him in a reorganization of his Cabinet this month, is alleged in the documents to have received the money in return for awarding \$30 million in contracts to Westinghouse to supply electricity plants to Egypt.

Citing "foreign policy considerations," Justice Department spokesmen and the company have refused to name the foreign official accused in the bribery case against Westinghouse, which is being prosecuted in district court here. The State Department, which concurred in the Justice Department's decision to keep the name secret, declined comment.

The prosecution comes as Egypt and Israel are in the final stages of

negotiations in Washington a peace treaty to end 30 years of warfare. President Carter, who helped to get the two nations to agree on terms for the treaty at the Camp David summit, has been involved in these final talks.

Westinghouse had agreed to plead guilty to making false statements to U.S. agencies financing the construction projects. But U.S. District Court Judge Barrington Parker refused to accept the plea bargain, leaving the outcome of the prosecution unclear.

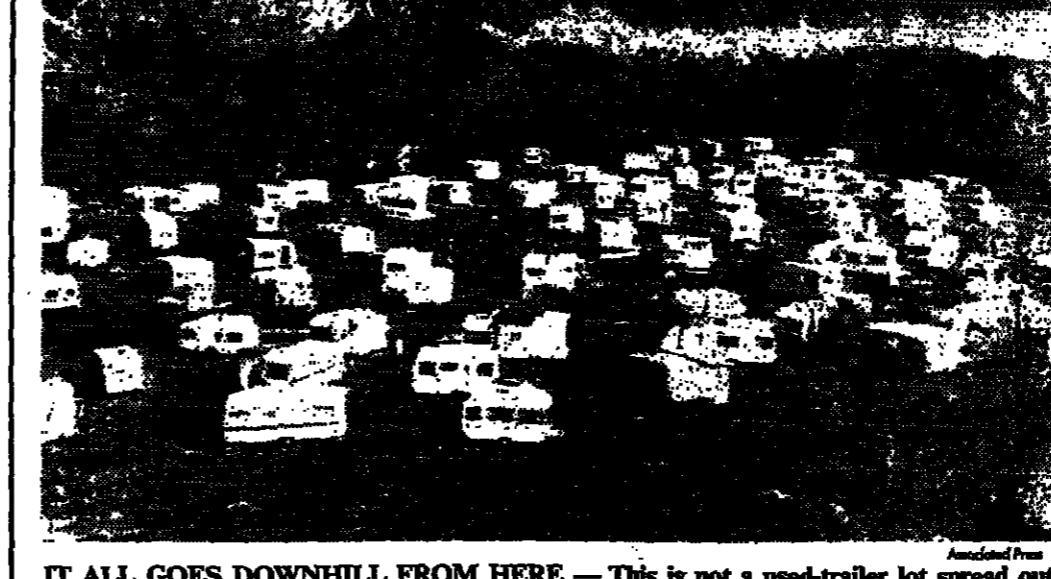
In Confidence

Judge Parker had objected initially to the secrecy about the country and individual involved, so the court gave him the details in confidence. After studying the secret data, he rejected the agreement, although he did not specifically cite the failure to disclose as his reason.

The disclosure of the allegations against Mr. Ismail, who was one of Mr. Sadat's top civil servants, was made less than a week after the Egyptian leader surprised political observers in Cairo and Washington by dropping from his government Ashraf Marwan, one of his most trusted advisers.

Mr. Marwan, who headed the billion-dollar Arab Arms Industrial Organization and who has had exceptionally close ties to Mr. Sadat and to Saudi Arabia's royal family, was singled out for comment in a highly unusual Cairo newspaper article that brought to light charges of corruption in the government. Such charges have frequently been leveled at Mr. Marwan in non-Egyptian newspapers and by Egyptians in conversation, but Mr. Sadat always ignored them.

It could not be determined yesterday if the United States had warned Mr. Sadat of Westinghouse's allegations that Mr. Ismail, who was also minister for electricity and energy in the Cabinet, had taken two secret payments from the company, which has been market-



Associated Press
IT ALL GOES DOWNHILL FROM HERE — This is not a used-trailer lot spread out under the panorama of the Swiss Alps near Flims. It is merely the first of many encampments being set up by winter-sports lovers for apres-ski lodging during the coming season.

U.S. Presses Warhead-per-Missile Limit

(Continued from Page 1)

30 or even 40 warheads, smaller than the five to eight it now carries but still powerful, U.S. defense experts say.

U.S. critics of the SALT-2 talks have already questioned the draft agreement because it calls for equal numbers of missiles capable of carrying multiple warheads, even though the Russians' missiles can carry heavier payloads.

The United States, on the other hand, has a slight advantage over the Russians in numbers of ICBM warheads, and that advantage is scheduled to grow as the Trident sub-based missile, with its eight to 10 warheads, comes into the force to replace the Polaris and some land-based ICBMs that have three or fewer warheads.

Currently, for example, the United States has about 4,500 land- and submarine-based ICBM warheads, while the Russians reportedly have a somewhat smaller number.

Along with maintaining a U.S. numerical advantage in warheads, the warhead limitation could help the proposed "shell-game" strategy for keeping the U.S. land-based ICBMs being vulnerable to a Soviet first strike.

Under that concept, mobile U.S. ICBMs would travel among 10 or more silos each so that Soviet planners wouldn't know which silo to destroy.

However, if the Russians could keep adding warheads to their missiles, the United States would have to keep adding missile silos to keep ahead.

Limit Sought

Along with a limit keeping currently-deployed missiles to their present numbers of warheads, the United States is also seeking to limit the number of warheads that can be put on the one new land-based ICBM system that each side is permitted to develop.

U.S. nuclear scientists at work on the proposed MX land-based ICBM have explored the possibility of putting up to 19 warheads on a single missile. Although current planning does not call for that many warheads to be on any final MX design, scientists believe that with some technological advances, even more than 19 warheads would not be impossible in the future. The Russians, they fear, are not far behind.

Continuous technological advancement, both in the accuracy of long-range missiles and in the amount of nuclear materials needed for given levels of explosive power, have already enabled both the Soviet Union and the United States to make their warheads smaller and smaller.

Thus, although the warhead limitation has had almost no publicity in the current discussions, Carter aides see it as one of the more significant elements in the negotiations — if agreement can be reached.

London Times Calls Brezhnev's Health Unsure

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — The health of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has become so uncertain that Western observers believe that he is no longer capable of serious negotiations, the London Times reported today.

The newspaper said that this was one reason why the final stages of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the Soviet Union and the United States were proving difficult.

Correspondent Charles Douglas-Home wrote: "The Americans recognize that, while the Soviet leader is still able to stick closely to a brief, if the brief is on the table in front of him, he is virtually unable to deviate from it, or show any spontaneous flexibility."

Mr. Brezhnev's health has been the subject of speculation in the West for several months. Mr. Douglas-Home wrote that Mr. Brezhnev "has considerable difficulty with his speech and there are apparently symptoms of some cardiovascular weakness as well." He said that Western observers seem confident that the Soviet leader is not suffering from cancer.

Jenkins to Meet Schmidt

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (AP) — President Roy Jenkins of the European Economic Community Commission will meet in Bonn tomorrow with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for talks that will include the proposed European monetary system, the commission announced today.

2 Romanian Sailors Keep Mum After Swim to Asylum in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP) — Two Romanian seamen granted political asylum in the United States were reported in good spirits yesterday but wary about publicizing their perilous swim to freedom.

"They're happy about getting asylum, but they're a little apprehensive," said a spokeswoman at the U.S. Public Health Hospital on Staten Island, where Ion Bucica and Eugene Nicolae were taken after coming ashore early Tuesday morning. "They want to wait a while before they talk."

Officials said that Mr. Bucica, 33, and Mr. Nicolae, 24, may be concerned that their comments could endanger relatives in Romania. Mr. Nicolae is single. Mr. Bucica is married and has two children.

The seamen were still undergoing tests yesterday and were expected to be hospitalized a few more days. Both were treated for exposure after diving off a fishing trawler and swimming for hours through the chilly waters of New York Harbor before dawn Tuesday.

Body Is Political Force

S. African Church Rejects Multiracial Central Synod

By John E. Burns

frightened man who is not prepared to talk to somebody else," he said.

Other backers argued that rejection would isolate the white church, cutting it off from its missionary work among nonwhites. "The soul of the church will be affected, her character will be lost if her missionary arm is cut off," Mr. Jonker said.

The church has provided the theological basis for apartheid by recourse to obscure sections of the Old Testament that it interprets as requiring racial segregation. At the same time, it has proselytized vigorously among nonwhites, building up a membership in its nonwhite wings of more than 1.3 million.

Methodists Urge End to Bias

EST. LONDON, South Africa, Oct. 26 (AP) — The Methodist Church of Southern Africa yesterday called for the total scrapping of apartheid and the adoption of one man, one vote for all South Africa.

The church conference urged "full and equal political rights for all colored, African, Indian and white citizens of 18 years and over to elect and to be elected to public office."

2 West Berlin Policemen Get Carried Away

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP) — Two members of a West Berlin anti-terrorist police unit, in full uniform and carrying machine pistols, wound up in East Germany on a Hamburg-bound train.

City officials said they had been part of a special search team called out on a tip that a terrorist had been aboard the train, and they had not gotten off before the train started over the border.

The tip, rumored to have involved terrorist suspect Christian Klar, 26, was unfounded, said West Berlin spokesman Peter Soete.

He said the two policemen were members of a special unit that had stormed aboard the train at Spandau, its last stop before leaving West Berlin and going on through East Germany to Hamburg. All other members of the unit got off before the train began moving, he said.

Negotiations were under way to get the two men returned to West Berlin, Mr. Soete said.

Media Draft Supported

(Continued from Page 1)

Agence France-Presse [the French news agency] is an organization of the state."

[Agence France-Presse, an independent news agency, is not under control of the French government although some of its financial support comes from the government officials of the agency in Paris pointed out.]

A British correspondent said journalists are not diplomats. M. M'Bow replied that the draft "would not suppress the freedom of the press."

Mr. M'Bow noted, "This decision is up to the delegations. I hope they can come to a broad agreement."

He denied that tensions at a conference between Israel and Arab states are inevitable, and his speech opening the general debate, he inserted conciliatory comments that were not in his prepared text.

Israeli Question

He said that before the conference opened, some news organizations had decided that the problems taken up by this organization are conflicts and considered this question [of Israel] would be to confrontation. But it is not matter of inciting any kind of tension.

Mr. M'Bow released to the conference two documents on reports of Unesco-appointed experts on education for Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories and archeological digs in Jerusalem which the Arabs said are ruining their monuments and culture.

These two matters resulted in 1974 in Israel being condemned by the United Nations. The United States finally paid all its dues to the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after falling behind almost four years ago in its dispute over Unesco's treatment of Israel.

The Unesco liaison office said yesterday that at the United Nations headquarters in Paris, the United States handed over \$37,075 Monday in payment of all its 15 Unesco dues and the balance of 1977 dues.

The United States was displeased when Unesco's general conference in 1974 voted down Israel's application for membership in its European regional group.

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\$12 Billion Price Tag Seen
Carter's Wage Insurance Could Backfire on Budget

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI) — President Carter's proposal to offer workers a tax rebate as "wage insurance" against rapidly rising prices represents a double departure from traditional government inflation-fighting techniques.

The plan marks the first time a government has offered workers a monetary incentive to hold wages in check. And under this plan, the

church has found a political base for price control.

Testament that it is time to end racial segregation.

Although policy-makers ex-

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timates show the plan could cost as much as \$12 billion — if prices go

through the roof.

The way the plan works, the go-

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one vote for all your bills.

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Peace Policy Support

Egypt Gains in Bid to Get Saudi Approval for Sadat

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (UPI) — After an anxious month of intensive negotiations and high-level consultations, Egypt has gained some ground in its campaign to win at least tacit acceptance by Saudi Arabia of President Anwar Sadat's peace policy.

The Saudis, whose opinion matters more to Mr. Sadat than those of all his Arab opponents together, have, as usual, said little in public. But a series of clues and signals has led government officials and experienced observers here to believe that the Saudis will continue their economic assistance to Egypt and restrain other Arab states who are trying to organize an anti-Sadat campaign.

Egypt is still hoping for a forthright statement of Saudi support and cooperation in implementing the Camp David accords, but does not expect to get it, at least

not for some time, according to sources at the Foreign Ministry.

What the Egyptians do expect is that the Saudis will refrain from undercutting them, continue most of their financial assistance and wait to see what happens on the Palestinian question before making any substantive moves.

Khaled-Carter Lunch

Saudi Arabia's King Khaled, who is convalescing in the United States from open-heart surgery, is scheduled to lunch with President Carter tomorrow in Washington, and Mr. Carter is considered certain to urge him to look with favor upon Mr. Sadat's peace efforts, including the treaty being negotiated with Israel.

The first major test of Saudi Arabia's role is expected to occur at an Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad, Nov. 2. After some temporizing, the Saudis have decided to attend, knowing that the host country, Iraq, along with Syria, Algeria and other Arab hardliners will be calling for united action against Egypt. Egypt expects Saudi Arabia's traditional caution and its desire to steer a middle course to prevail over the denunciations from Mr. Sadat's foes.

Saudi Arabia's multimillion-dollar economic aid to Egypt and its enormous religious and political

influence among the Arabs make it the only Arab country capable of inflicting any real damage on Egypt — and, conversely, the only one whose support for Mr. Sadat might induce some others to support his policies. As one Egyptian Foreign Ministry official put it today, "We're not talking about Yemen or Djibouti. The Saudis are a real player in this game."

Mr. Sadat knew, when the Camp David accords were signed a month ago, that they would make Saudi Arabia uncomfortable because they did not resolve the Palestinian issue or commit Israel to returning East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Not a "Final Formula"

The Saudis waited only two days before putting out a statement saying that the Camp David agreements "could not be considered an acceptable final formula for peace" because of what they left out.

That was widely hailed by Sadat's most vociferous opponents as Saudi rejection of the accords, but as usual with Saudi Arabia it was not quite that simple.

The Camp David accords were not offered as a "final formula for peace," the Egyptians pointed out. Moreover, the Saudi statement also said that the kingdom "does not

give itself the right to interfere in the private affairs of any Arab

country or argue its right in restoring its occupied lands by the means of armed struggle or peaceful endeavors, so long as it does not run contrary to higher Arab interests."

This also stopped short of a Saudi commitment either way.

Within a few days of that statement, Mr. Sadat began dispatching emissaries to the Saudi rulers to try to sell the Egyptian view, which was that the Camp David documents provided a format by which the questions of the occupied territories and Palestinian rights could be honorably resolved, and that they were not a sellout of the nature of relations in the Middle East."

Recalling that all the Arabs, at the Rabat summit conference in 1974, had approved a policy of trading peace with Israel for occupied lands, the editorial said the Camp David summit "represents an important stage in Arab history, which should be recognized as an established fact that will govern the nature of relations in the Middle East."

At the same time, a U.S. congressman, Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., who came here after visiting Saudi Arabia, reported that he was convinced that the Saudis' good relations with the United States and their desire to keep a moderate government in power in Egypt would lead them to give Mr. Sadat at least their tacit support.

Bits and Pieces

None of these reports is definitive by itself. But diplomatic analysts here say that when added to other bits and pieces — for example, a reported statement by Saudi Arabia's finance minister that aid would continue, and the decision by the Saudis to allow Moslem Israelis to make the pilgrimage to Mecca for the first time — they show which way Saudi Arabia is leaning.

The issue is not settled, however. For one thing, the Saudis are withholding payment for the 50 F-5 combat jets that Egypt expects to receive from the United States beginning this month. Some observers think the Saudis may use the plane deal as a lever to keep the pressure on Mr. Sadat as he negotiates over the future of the occupied territories.

In addition, the startling apparent reconciliation between Syria and Iraq may have altered the picture.

The Saudis seek good relations with both those countries. If Syria and Iraq can now work together after years of hostility, to make a case against Mr. Sadat, it will be difficult for the Saudis to go against them publicly.

The likely outcome, diplomatic sources here say, is that the Saudis will continue to temporize, appealing for Arab unity and demanding action on Jerusalem while continuing to give Mr. Sadat what he needs to stay in power. At least for the present, the Egyptians say, that is enough.

From the outset, the force has been a source of Arab friction. It lost further credibility when it did nothing during the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon last March and was unwilling to come to the rescue of the hard-pressed Palestinian guerrillas.

Egypt, which disapproved of the Syrian intervention, never contributed troops. Libya and Southern Yemen later pulled out their token contingents and Sudanese leader Gaafar Nimeiri has threatened to withdraw his 1,000 soldiers. This has left the Syrians with almost complete domination of the ADF.

The new mandate is the fourth for the Arab force. The decision for the previous extension in March was unanimous, although Syria, Libya, Southern Yemen, Algeria and Iraq also boycotted that meeting to protest Mr. Sadat's peace policies.

Mr. Arafat and other Arab leaders have repeatedly called for total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land and self-determination for the Palestinians — not merely self-rule with a continued Israeli military presence.

He said that if President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin bucked opposition from both the PLO and local Palestinian mayors and tried to implement their self-rule plan, "there is no legitimacy in what would take place. Such elections would be completely illegitimate. We are against it. We will oppose it."

All Our Potentials

He said the PLO would fight such a move with "all our potentials."

Mr. Arafat was asked whether this included military potential. He replied, "With all our potentials. We have to defend our people, our rights, our future."

He said that Washington still was trying to get him to support Camp David, but he scoffed at the attempt. "They ask me . . . to put my signature to accept the slavery of my people," he said.

"It should be understood that if you put a cat in the corner, he is going to scratch," Mr. Arafat said, adding, "but we are not cats. We are tigers."

The guerrilla chief stressed that the PLO would support a "right peace." But he said that talk of a Geneva conference now was unrealistic and that the only acceptable basis for peace moves was a short-lived U.S.-Soviet working paper issued late last year and quickly withdrawn under Israeli pressure.

In West Bank, Gaza

Arafat Pledges to Fight If Self-Rule Plan Imposed

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat vowed today to fight if Egypt and Israel go ahead with their plan for limited Palestinian self-rule in the occupied Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Arafat said that the United States was still trying to get him to support the accord, sealed at the Camp David talks in September. But the Palestine Liberation Organization leader rejected the pact as a ticket to Palestinian "slavery," not peace.

Mr. Arafat, in his first interview with a U.S. correspondent since the Camp David talks, said the summit had made war more likely and that Israel's detente with Egypt freed the Israelis to deal with Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians "by fighting."

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Car-Bomb Explodes In Beersheba Market

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (AP) — A bomb exploded today in the Bedouin market of Beersheba, 60 miles south of Tel Aviv, but there were no injuries, police said.

They said that the bomb was attached to a car owned by an Arab from the town of Jenin, in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, and that the damage caused by the explosion was minor.

"We are not against peace. We are against slavery," Mr. Arafat said in his office in a largely Palestinian area of western Beirut. "What they are offering the Palestinian people in [the accords at] Camp David is a new slavery, for an unlimited period of time, giving some legality to the [Israeli] occupation."

Mr. Arafat and other Arab leaders have repeatedly called for total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land and self-determination for the Palestinians — not merely self-rule with a continued Israeli military presence.

He said that if President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin bucked opposition from both the PLO and local Palestinian mayors and tried to implement their self-rule plan, "there is no legitimacy in what would take place. Such elections would be completely illegitimate. We are against it. We will oppose it."

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He said that if President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin bucked opposition from both the PLO and local Palestinian mayors and tried to implement their self-rule plan, "there is no legitimacy in what would take place. Such elections would be completely illegitimate. We are against it. We will oppose it."

He said the PLO would fight such a move with "all our potentials."

Mr. Arafat was asked whether this included military potential. He replied, "With all our potentials. We have to defend our people, our rights, our future."

He said that Washington still was trying to get him to support Camp David, but he scoffed at the attempt. "They ask me . . . to put my signature to accept the slavery of my people," he said.

"It should be understood that if you put a cat in the corner, he is going to scratch," Mr. Arafat said, adding, "but we are not cats. We are tigers."

The guerrilla chief stressed that the PLO would support a "right peace." But he said that talk of a Geneva conference now was unrealistic and that the only acceptable basis for peace moves was a short-lived U.S.-Soviet working paper issued late last year and quickly withdrawn under Israeli pressure.

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Car-Bomb Explodes In Beersheba Market

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (AP) — A bomb exploded today in the Bedouin market of Beersheba, 60 miles south of Tel Aviv, but there were no injuries, police said.

They said that the bomb was attached to a car owned by an Arab from the town of Jenin, in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, and that the damage caused by the explosion was minor.

"We are not against peace. We are against slavery," Mr. Arafat said in his office in a largely Palestinian area of western Beirut. "What they are offering the Palestinian people in [the accords at] Camp David is a new slavery, for an unlimited period of time, giving some legality to the [Israeli] occupation."

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Obituaries**Former French Envoy To U.S. Henri Bonnet**

PARIS, Oct. 26 (NYT) — Henri Bonnet, 90, France's first ambassador to the United States after World War II, died last night at a suburban clinic.

Mr. Bonnet, who represented his country in Washington during the crucial decade from late in 1944 to 1953 and the height of the Cold War, was born May 26, 1888, at Autun, in central France.

After studying history in Paris and working briefly as a professor in art discipline, Mr. Bonnet fought World War I, rising to the rank of captain. He then became a journalist, serving as foreign policy specialist for *Le Nouvel*, a left-wing daily.

Because of his expertise in international affairs, he was appointed to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, where he served for 11 years, part of the time in collaboration with Jean Monnet, later one of the founders of the European Common Market.

During most of the 1930s, Mr. Bonnet managed the League's International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, a kind of early UNESCO, and was an associate of several international institutions concerned with political studies.

After the German invasion of '40, Mr. Bonnet and his Greek wife, Helle Zervoudaki, moved to New York. There he became one of the most active campaigners for the use of a free France, notably as a member of the executive committee of an organization called France Libre.

Mr. Bonnet served as a member of the French exile publication, *Monde*, and as an editor of a French newspaper, *Le Temps*.

In June, 1943, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, as leader of the Free French, called Mr. Bonnet to Algiers to take charge of information committee for national liberation. When that committee transferred to Paris the following year, Mr. Bonnet became France's provisional government.

Willard W. Millikan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Willard W. Millikan, 59, who got his wings from the British Royal Air Force in 1942 and later became an ace in the U.S. 8th Air Force, is dead.

The World War II fighter pilot, who held several air speed records, suffered a heart attack last Thursday at his home in Alexandria, Va.

He participated in more than 200 combat missions over Europe and was credited with destroying 15 enemy aircraft. He received the distinguished service cross for one triple kill on a single mission.



Henri Bonnet

government, Mr. Bonnet kept the information portfolio with the rank of cabinet minister.

De Gaulle picked Mr. Bonnet for the Washington ambassadorship because of his experience in the United States.

During his tenure, the ambassador signed the United Nations Charter for his country, was closely associated with the negotiations on the Marshall Plan of aid to Europe and involved in the planning for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Bonnet, with his sharp, quizzical gaze and small, clipped moustache always looked the quintessential French diplomat. The Bonnets, receiving in their elegant embassy residence, hung with Bonnard, Matisse, and Rouaults, were among Washington's most popular hosts. When they left for France, and the ambassador's retirement, they received so many invitations for farewell dinners that they had to decline 50 of them.

During his last years, Mr. Bonnet was a vice president of the Friendship Society France-Amérique. He also held the high rank of grand officer in the French Legion of Honor.

Gen. Millikan later commanded an Air National Guard unit during the Korean war, and at the time of his death was Air National Guard special assistant to the commander in chief for U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

Leo Dewey Welch

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — Leo Dewey Welch, 80, the first chairman and chief executive officer of Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat), was killed in a collision Saturday between an automobile and an oil truck near Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Comsat was established as a private enterprise under a franchise from Congress to operate the U.S. part in a global satellite system for television, radio and telephone. Mr. Welch handled the financial aspects of the operation. He retired in 1965.

Charles Agnew

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 26 (AP) — Charles Agnew, 77, a Chicago and Midwest hand leader during the 1930s and 40s, died yesterday here. He had been undergoing treatment for cancer.

U.S.-Hanoi Ties Approached Delicately

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, (NYT) — Negotiations between the United States and Vietnam over the establishment of diplomatic relations have reached the point where the principal subjects being discussed are a timetable and ways and means of proceeding toward a normal relationship.

Since the United States also is involved in establishing full diplomatic relations with China at a time when Peking and Hanoi are engaged in hostility, a formal rapprochement between the United States and Vietnam is a delicate matter.

No final decision has been taken by President Carter on an exchange of embassies with Hanoi, an informed source said, but Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said at a news conference that informal meetings between U.S. and Vietnamese officials at the United Nations were continuing.

China, according to the source, has voiced no overt opposition to the U.S.-Vietnam negotiations, but neither has it missed opportunities to depict Vietnam to Americans as a full-fledged dependent of the Soviet Union. A major reason for the U.S. interest in pursuing diplomatic relations with Vietnam is the hope of preventing Hanoi from yielding to Soviet pressure for so intimate a relationship with Moscow.

China Position Unknown

The Chinese reaction to any exchange of embassies between Washington and Hanoi remains unknown. So does the position that Mr. Carter would take if Peking faced him with a choice of establishing full ties with either China or with Vietnam, but not with both.

China Reaction in Doubt

But the United States assumes that Peking could not object to Vietnam's normalizing a relationship with the United States when it aspires to the same normalization.

Another imponderable question is possible Vietnamese action toward Cambodia, with which it is at war. Intelligence sources report that Vietnam has concentrated troops and supplies at the Cambodian border and could begin a major offensive when the monsoon season ends later this year.

If Vietnam chose open military force to pursue its goal of removing the regime of Premier Pol Pot, it would not only run the risk of strong Chinese countermeasures, but it also would be flying into the face of a U.S. objective in Southeast Asia. As Mr. Holbrooke emphatically restated it, the United States hopes for "the establishment of a stable system of independent states" in Southeast Asia.

Embargo Favored

At the same time, these countries are said to be urging the United States to maintain its policy of not yielding to Vietnamese demands for large-scale economic assistance. China, the source said, has indicated also that it favors continuation of the U.S. embargo on trade with Vietnam.

Hanoi Takeover Opposed

As much as the United States detests the Pol Pot regime for its violations of human rights, an official said, it would not favor solving that problem by a Vietnamese takeover. This point of view is reported to have been expressed by Hanoi.

In its desire not to take sides in the disputes among Asia's Communist nations, the United States effectively supports the position of Southeast Asia's non-Communist nations, which is that any Cambodian regime is preferable to Vietnamese domination. Vietnam already plays a determining role in the affairs of the third Indochinese state, Laos.

Although Vietnam remains the

Hanoi Reportedly Masses 100,000 Near Cambodia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Vietnam has sent 10,000 to 15,000 reinforcements to its army facing Cambodia, amid expectations of intensified fighting within the next few weeks, U.S. intelligence sources say.

The sources, who declined to be named, estimated that Vietnam now has about 100,000 fighting men in position to push deeper into Cambodia if Hanoi decides on such a move. The reinforcements are said to have arrived in southern Vietnam from the north within the last month.

The Vietnamese are reported to be

in effective control of an irregular strip of territory on the Cambodian side of the border. However, most of their units are deployed in five Vietnamese provinces within striking distance of Cambodia, the sources said.

Fighting between the two one-time Communist allies, which be-

Political Leader Linked to Japan Lockheed Affair

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (UPI) — A for-

mer Lockheed Aircraft Co. executive said in a statement released today that influential political leader Yasuhiro Nakasone was involved in the U.S. airplane firm's effort to sell airliners in Japan. Mr. Nakasone called the allegation "groundless." The statement was made by A.K. Kotchian, former Lockheed vice-chairman, in a deposition taken in Los Angeles in 1976. It was presented as prosecution evidence to the Tokyo District Court trying millionaire businessman Kenji Osano and rightist leader Yoshiro Kodama in connection with the \$12 million Lockheed payoff scandal.

Mr. Kotchian said that he under-

stood that Mr. Nakasone helped Lockheed's sale of TriStar jets to a Japanese airline. Mr. Nakasone is now chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Executive Council.

Mr. Nakasone said at a news

conference that Mr. Kotchian's

contention was completely

"groundless," and that he had no

part in the scandal.

Frenchman Elected Chief of Interpol

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 26 (AP) —

Andre Bossard of France was elect-

ed secretary-general of Interpol

yesterday, replacing Jean Nepote,

who had held the post since 1963.

Mr. Bossard was the only candi-

date for the post. The secretary-

general of Interpol serves a 5-year

term and is eligible for re-election.

U.S. Indian Delegation in Asia To Look for Markets for Goods

HONG KONG, Oct. 26 (UPI) — American Indians are trying to find Southeast Asian markets for such Indian products as timber, fish, furniture and even bows and arrows.

The first overseas Indian trade mission to represent U.S. tribes met today with banking and business leaders here to discuss ways to develop markets for Indian products.

"Our objective is to establish an Indian controlled economy," said Bernie Whitebear, executive director of the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation, which is based in Seattle.

Mr. Whitebear said U.S. Indians hold a third of the nation's resources on Indian reservations and that his organization thinks there is a place for Indian products in Asia.

The three-man trade delegation was surprised when a Hong Kong businessman told of a demand for deer horns. "We were told Chinese herbologists could be a great market for deer horns," Mr. Whitebear said.

Japan is the largest Asian market for Indian products, said Joe Dela Cruz, a member of the delegation and president of the Washington tribe Quinault tribe.

High quality Indian art objects have become especially popular in eastern Japan in addition to timber, fish and agriculture products.

The delegation, which had attended the Kobe, Japan, Import Fair, leaves tomorrow for Manila and then will return home.

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Tulsa 5:10pm
Denver 5:30pm
Kansas City 6:40pm
Mexico City 7:10pm
Leave Dallas-Fort Worth 6:45pm
Arrive London Gatwick 9:15am

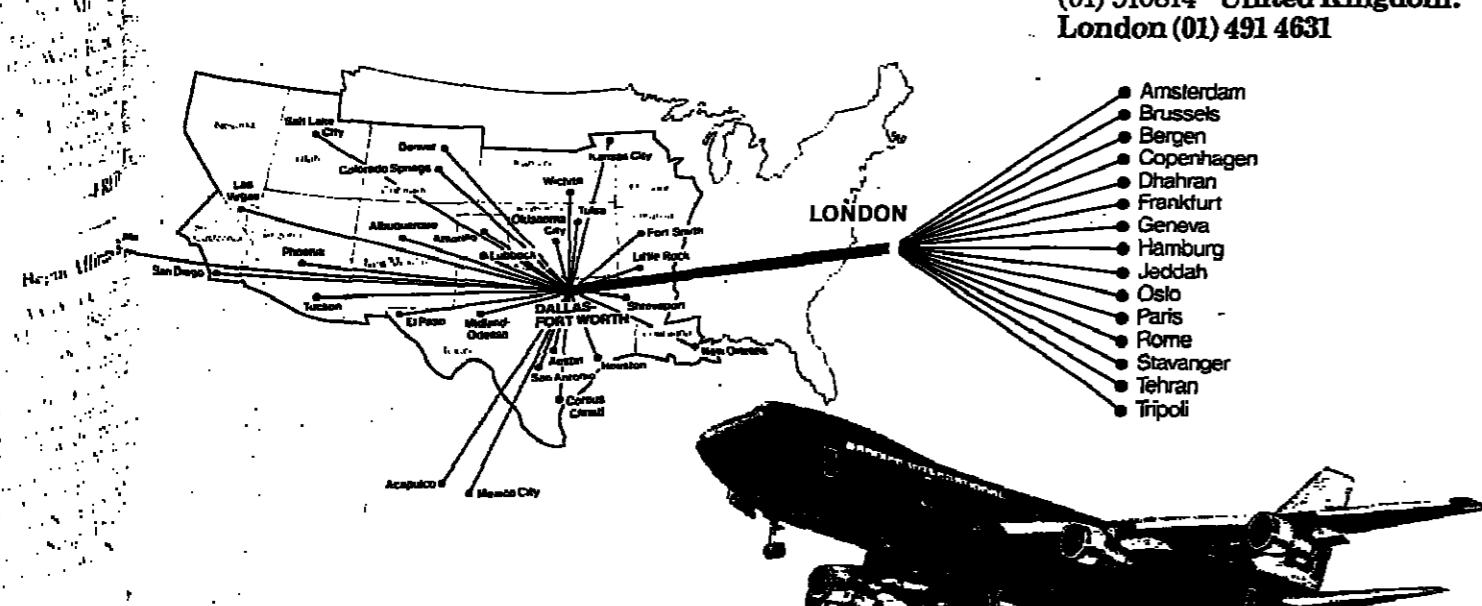
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Carter on Inflation

The style was earnest, rather than dramatic. The tone was characteristically flat. In his "frank talk" about inflation, President Carter was — wisely — very careful to avoid raising expectations of immediate results. The standard explanation of the current inflation is that its causes all lie in the past, and it's only their effects that keep chasing each other upward through the economy. But modern societies seem to have an inherent susceptibility to inflation, mainly because of the broad guarantees of security built into them. At best, the present U.S. inflation rate won't be brought down quickly. Mr. Carter's remedies are designed for the long haul.

* * *

Since the government's sanctions are few and compliance will be largely voluntary, the president's job is to build an atmosphere of cooperation. That's not easy. There is residue of cynicism left by the failure of all the previous anti-inflation drives. The present effort will evoke disappointment among those people who felt a need for more drastic and rapid action. But it's hard to think of any more stringent measures that would have seemed fair to all of the very wide variety of people whose support the administration now needs.

Mr. Carter proposed only one new idea, but a highly ingenious one. He will ask Congress to enact inflation insurance for wages, to protect people who cooperate with the program. If people settle for wage increases lower than the current inflation rate, and if the inflation rate in fact does not come down next year, those people would get a reimbursement in the form of an income-tax rebate. Since the present inflation is being driven by people's fears of future inflation, this device is a helpful inducement to moderation. In political terms, it is an attempt to reassure the labor movement that the Carter program will not weigh more heavily on wages than on prices or profits.

For business, there is Mr. Carter's promise

to impose a tighter order on the rapidly growing volume of federal health and safety regulations. The White House is now organizing what it terms a regulatory budget. Federal agencies now are required to notify the Office of Management and Budget of the regulations that they intend to issue over the coming year. The OMB is then to review their costs, benefits and impacts on industries — and, for the first time, it will set priorities.

The first major challenge to Mr. Carter's plan is likely to come next spring when the teamsters negotiate a new contract. Mr. Carter spoke of increasing the competition in the trucking industry. The message to the trucking companies is that, if they grant the teamsters an outsized wage increase, they cannot rely on the Interstate Commerce Commission to follow tradition and let them pass that increase on to their customers. As for the steel industry, always a prominent symbol on these occasions, the White House mentions the possibility of relaxing the import restrictions if domestic steel prices get out of hand.

* * *

Not everyone will like this plan. But if you don't, you have to answer two questions: What would you have preferred? And can you believe that, in reality, anybody would have supported your alternative? Our own judgment is that anything much stronger than Mr. Carter's program would have proved too divisive to be effective, in the present confused and querulous state of political opinion in this country. Anything weaker would hardly be worth trying. Mr. Carter warned that the outcome of this cautious effort is anything but certain. What is the proper measure of success? The inflation rate this year has been rising sharply. If it can only be made to turn around and begin to drop, that will be triumph enough for the months ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Doctor and the Press

A most curious criminal case ended this week in a most curious fashion. Dr. Mario Jascalevich was acquitted of the charge of murdering three patients in a New Jersey hospital a dozen years ago. He had endured a 34-week trial and many years of strain on his professional reputation but was finally cleared by a jury that in the opinion of close observers of the trial reached the proper verdict. As the case ended, so did the punishment of The New York Times and its reporter, M.A. Farber, whose stories had revived interest in it two years ago. But their criminal convictions stood. Farber spent nearly six weeks in jail for refusing to show his notes about the case to the trial judge. The Times paid fines totaling \$285,000 for both civil and criminal contempt of court.

So while the murder case is over, the constitutional debate about the rights of the press has been left in disarray.

Farber's notes were sought by the Jascalevich defense in an effort to prove collusion between the reporter and the prosecution and thus to impugn some testimony against the doctor. The notes were refused, even for private inspection by the judge, because we contend that the Constitution's First Amendment, guaranteeing freedom of the press, implies the right of reporters to protect the confidentiality of their sources. We maintain that a right to print the news carries with it a right to gather news and that without confidentiality the sources of much valuable information would soon dry up.

The Supreme Court has never defined such a constitutional privilege for the press but it did invite Congress and the states to provide it by law, as New Jersey did. Moreover, as many as five justices have commented that invading a newspaper's files does indeed invade its First Amendment rights and they speculated, in nonbinding opinions, how such invasions ought to be restrained. Thus there certainly exists basic for The Times's claim in this and other cases. It is the claim — and the plea — that confidential materials

should be demanded of us only when they are absolutely necessary and relevant to a judicial proceeding and when they cannot be obtained from other, less sensitive sources.

In this sense, there exists a conflict between the First Amendment rights of the press and the Sixth Amendment rights of a defendant. Such collisions are best avoided altogether. When they occur, the courts generally — and wisely — insist on the most rigorous procedures before one right is made to yield to another. Farber and The Times, however, have not had the benefit of any protective procedures; indeed, they never had a hearing at which to dispute or narrow the court's demand for all their files. For persisting in their claim, Farber and The Times have suffered penalties that already pose a considerable threat to the news media, few of which can afford such fines and legal fees.

In a belated and confused intervention, the New Jersey Supreme Court decided last month that a hearing to justify the invasion of a newspaper's files is indeed necessary. But Farber had waived his right to a hearing by his "intransigence," the majority decided, speculating that in any event he would have emerged to face the same order that he had chosen to defy. Until the final day of the trial, when a further six-month sentence of Farber was suspended, judges up and down the system showed unusual animus toward him for what they deemed to be his arrogance. And they showed almost no sensitivity to the damage that their handling of the case was doing to the business of news gathering.

* * *

The Times's petition for review still lies before the U.S. Supreme Court. We are left to hope that even if the High Court chooses now to let lie the conflict between the First and Sixth Amendments, it will at least rise to the defense of the Fifth Amendment, which holds that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Phase in Far East

Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan aims to earn maximum publicity. The Chinese want it to be understood that Japan is a trusted friend and trading partner, now closer than before to China and more distant therefore from the Soviet Union. Mr. Fukuda may welcome the friendship — it may help his own political future — but he is embarrassed by

the inference about the Soviet Union, which he is doing his best to play down. For all the political froth of the encounter in Tokyo, what really binds China and Japan in their new phase of partnership is the mutual profit each country expects from the trade agreements, running as far ahead as 1990 to which they are both now committed.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

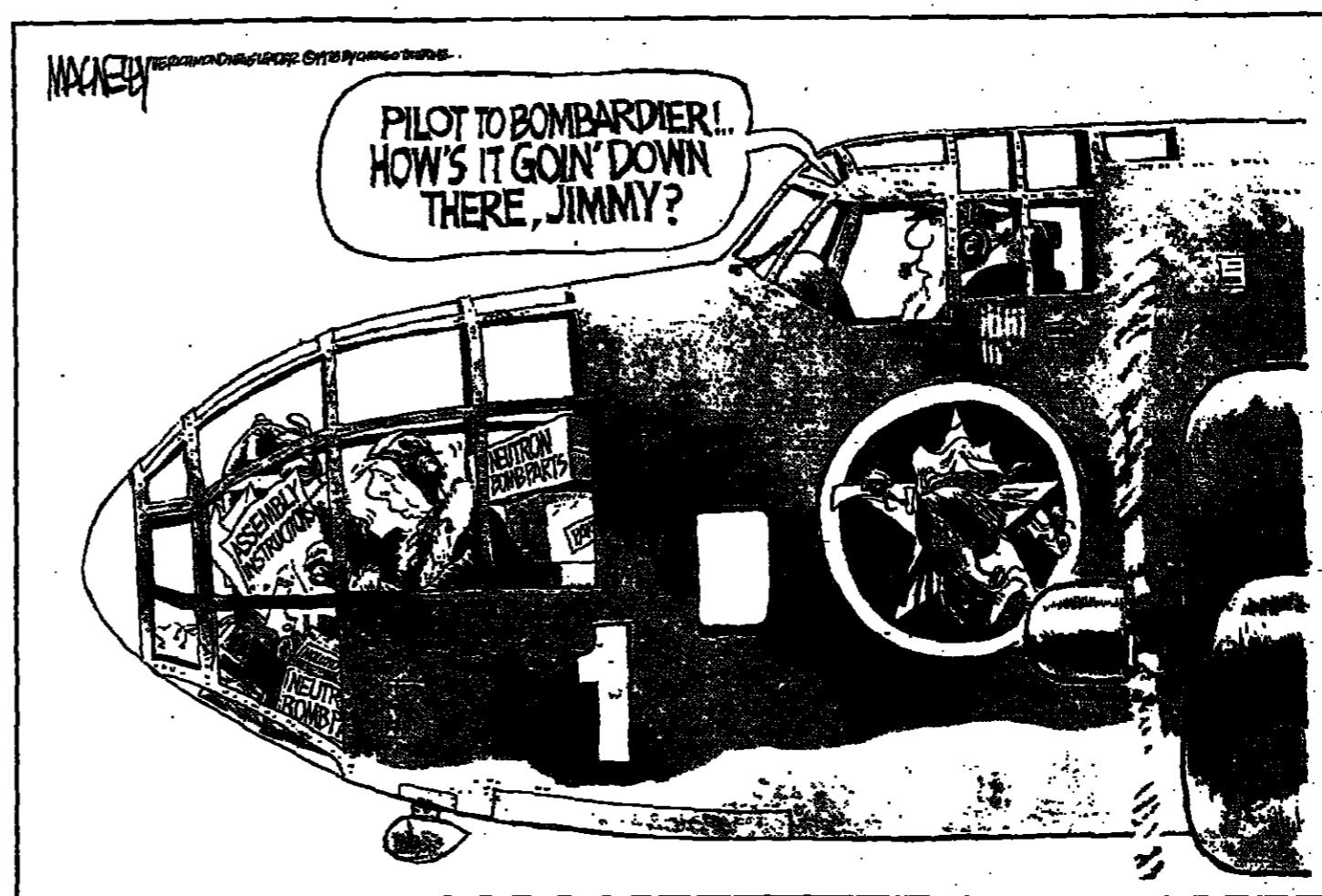
October 27, 1903

WASHINGTON — Within the shadow of the peace cross consecrated at Mount Starban five years ago today, in commemoration of the close of the war with Spain, President Roosevelt addressed 7,500 people yesterday afternoon at a public missionary service. He said: "In our public life we must above all revere action which accords with the spirit and not just the letter of the law; honesty that is aggressive, honesty that not merely deplores corruption — it is easy enough to deplore corruption — but that fights against it and tramples it underfoot."

Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1928

PARIS — The modern architect Le Corbusier has announced that the problems in Paris with traffic circulation and lack of housing are continually growing worse, and that soon traffic movement may be practically impossible. "The only thing to do," he said, "is to 'uncongest' it by a total overthrow. The Paris we would like to see would not permit more than 18 or 20 skyscrapers spaced 400 meters apart. Nothing, then, would hinder the air and the light. The skyscrapers would cover only a small part of the surface now covered with buildings."



On Battling U.S. Tax Law Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON — Americans abroad, especially those in Europe, should put aside their outrage over the latest congressional adventure into Section 911 and instead use some of that energy to try to determine whether things are as bad as they seem, why Congress acted as it did and what, if anything can be done to amend that in the future.

Bemoaning the fact that some few Americans abroad, mainly those in hardship posts and in camps, got extra tax breaks is a singularly unproductive venture. It sounds petty, is petty and won't do a thing to change the law.

Blaming the provisions of the law that are not particularly favorable to Americans in Europe on a shadowy conspiracy among the construction industry, multinational corporations and Sen. Proxmire might be comforting but it is neither true nor useful.

Less True

Unpalatable as it may seem, without the construction industry there would have been no bill and all taxpayers abroad would have been filing under the provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act. Whatever else might be said about the new law, it is not nearly as punitive as the 1976 provisions.

Whether it is worse than the pre-1976 law, depends on individual circumstances. In most cases, taxpayers should, at the worst, not be hit too much harder by the new law than the pre-1976 rules although there will be some exceptions.

It is very possible that the new law was the best that Congress could be expected to do under the given circumstances, but this is something that will never really be known. However, examination of what moved Congress to pass the law as it did might be useful in planning efforts to change the law in the future.

Consider the aftermath of the 1976 Tax Reform Act, as Congress was quickly made aware that it had created a monster. There was widespread sentiment on Capitol Hill for some type of change, but little understanding of what or how.

What was needed was a lobbying campaign to show how Americans abroad were being hurt, how this was, in turn, hurting the domestic U.S. economy and proposals to undo the damage — all in terms that were easily understandable and politically acceptable to majorities on the congressional taxwriting committees and to the Congress at large. This was an admittedly difficult job, especially for Americans in Europe, since there was, and still is a general feeling in Congress and in the country that they are better off than Americans at home.

The policy has had some success. Nigeria welcomed President Carter, and it has taken a skeptical view of the Soviet and Cuban role in Africa. The "front-line states" in the south have cooperated remarkably with Western moves to secure independence for Namibia, holding off drastic action in the United Nations and even pressuring the Namibian guerrilla movement to accept Western plans.

Incentive

The way around this difficulty is to stress the need for incentive. To drive home the point that Americans in Europe are needed to sell U.S. products, that punitive taxation would drive Americans home, losing billions of dollars and thousands of jobs for the domestic U.S. economy. This was the tactic of the construction industry. They pointed out the unfairness of the 1976 law but they did not dwell on it. Instead, they made incentive and the cost to the U.S. economy the centerpiece of their campaign and it worked.

In contrast, Americans in Europe made equity the focus of their efforts and equity was a losing cause. To make matters worse, proposals were not only presented in forms that were politically unacceptable, but were also put forward in a diffuse and confusing manner. There was no concentration on the main issue, but rather a multiplicity of complaints about a variety of peripheral problems.

It has been charged that Americans in Europe were outbidded and that is true. But it wasn't by "big guys using strongarm tactics." Americans in Europe were outbidded, but they were outbidded by themselves.

Unfairness

Instead of talking about the unfairness of the 1976 law to the domestic economy, there were discourses on the problems caused by high value-added taxes and the plummeting value of the dollar. These were certainly valid, but they drew little understanding and less

sympathy from members of Congress. The hard fact is that the tax code is unfair, there is no way to make it fair and appeals based on fairness are almost invariably bound to fail. The lower tax on capital gains and the exemption of income from certain bonds are but two examples. Equity is only one consideration and often not the primary one in drawing up tax laws. In many cases, the laws are written to provide incentives for certain types of actions.

This does not mean that appeals to incentive would necessarily have worked, but they would have had more chance than the equity tactic that was used.

The question remains, what, if anything, can be done to change the law in the future? It seems evident that before any such change could occur, Congress would have to be convinced that there has to be some incentive for Americans to work in Europe and that the presence of Americans there is crucial what want and start working for it now.

But there are at least some grounds for hope. In recent months, there has been a swing in the United States toward providing incentives for various types of business activity — witness the recently-passed tax cut bill. In addition,

the new overseas tax law mandates annual administration reports on the effects of legislation on Americans abroad and the General Accounting Office, in its report last winter, expressed the belief that incentives for Americans abroad were necessary and urged further study to determine how these incentives might be best applied.

Unity

Americans in Europe and elsewhere abroad should hunt these things out and make them known to the administration and to the Congress. In addition, Americans in Europe must present a unified program enlisting the multinational and the construction industry if possible. Peripheral issues like the VAT and currency fluctuation should be ignored. The focus should be on how the overseas tax laws hurt the domestic economy, how the cost to the United States in terms of lost jobs, contracts and income far outweighs any possible gains from increased taxes.

Another necessity would seem to be political organization. Previously, due to fears of possible state tax legislation, Americans abroad were hesitant to register and vote. This deprived most Americans overseas of congressmen and senators to a productive U.S. economy.

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Unhappy Birthday For Shah

By Joseph Kraft

TEHRAN — Virtually unrevealed gloom characterizes the spirit marking the observation of the Shah of Iran's 59th birthday here in Tehran this week. Demonstrations and strikes against the regime continue to sweep the country.

Though martial law has been declared, it only serves to underline the distinct limitation of using military force against popular discontent. The best option available to the shah seems to be an experiment at liberalization which is at once out of tune with his spirit and very difficult to the end result.

For those not actually in this country, it is hard to realize how a once secure scene has been swept by turbulence. There are daily demonstrations against the shah in every corner of the land. The tone of the protests is harsh. A student rally which I witnessed here at the University of Tehran demanded "death to the shah." One of the placards set as an objective, "A republic of the people of Iran led by the working class."

More damaging than the demonstrations are the strikes. They started in the banks, spread to the civil service and are now tying up every part of public and private industry. The government has already conceded about \$4 billion in wage rises for the next six months alone. One calculation is that during the next year a tenth of the national budget will go to higher pay for government workers.

The loss in services is incalculable. The telephone works only intermittently. Mail is gone undelivered for weeks. Rumors of a strike by gasoline dealers, which turned out to be false, caused a near panic here in Tehran the other day.

Many of the strikes, moreover, have distinct political implications. The oil company workers insisted for a while, on the ouster of the oil minister. The workers at one big bank refused to break up from their jobs unless pictures of the shah and his family were taken down from the walls.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the continuing trouble is the inability of the forces of law and order to be more happy to help. Above all, the work must continue until success is achieved. Americans abroad must decide what they want and start working for it now.

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National  Airlines

Despite Central Bank Support

Dollar Drops in Active Trading

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — The dollar continued to plunge on heavy turnover today, again reaching record lows against the Deutsche mark and other currencies in the joint European float as well as against the yen.

[After the announcement of U.S. trade figures, which came too late

to affect Europe trading, the Federal Reserve Bank intervened in the foreign exchange market "aggressively" bidding for dollars, dealers said, driving the dollar broadly higher in thin trading, Reuters reported. The dealers added the Fed has been intervening unusually heavy all day.]

Morgan Stanley Integrity Questioned in Merger Bid

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — A recent disclosure in connection with Morgan Stanley's current effort to help Johns-Manville win a bidding war for Olinkraft has set some Wall Street sources wondering whether Morgan Stanley may have compromised its integrity.

The disclosure was contained in a Sept. 25 filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission by a Johns-Manville unit that was then offering \$57 a share for 49 percent of Olinkraft's stock.

The SEC filing reported the fact that "in connection with its evaluation of Olinkraft" began earlier this year, Johns-Manville "consulted with a financial adviser who had obtained from Olinkraft, in 1977, certain information," including internal earnings projections prepared by the company.

A few days later, on Sept. 29, Olinkraft issued, without explanation, a cryptic statement in which a company spokesman referred to the Johns-Manville disclosure. "As a matter of policy, Olinkraft doesn't make internal financial projections public," the spokesman said. Neither the Johns-Manville filing nor the Olinkraft statement named Morgan Stanley as the financial adviser involved, and neither shed any light on how the internal Olinkraft information was obtained.

The Sept. 25 SEC filing did mention, though, that Morgan Stanley was dealer-manager for the proposed offer and was "financial adviser in connection with the offer." Olinkraft, Johns-Manville and Morgan Stanley all declined to answer questions on the matter.

Last Friday, Morgan Stanley considered whether it sought and obtained permission from Olinkraft to show the information to Johns-Manville and whether the information was covered by a confidential

agreement. It has been learned that Morgan Stanley had the internal Olinkraft data in its possession in late 1977 in connection with its role as financial adviser to another client — Kennecott Copper.

At that time, Kennecott was

busy evaluating a possible major diversification investment — including Olinkraft. According to sources, Olinkraft and its financial adviser, Blyth Eastman, supplied the internal projections on a confidential basis to Kennecott and Morgan Stanley for the purpose of letting Kennecott evaluate a possible offer for Olinkraft. However, Kennecott scrapped plans to go for Olinkraft and started a successful friendly bid for Carbomedium.

Sources said that as soon as Kennecott decided on Carbomedium, it informed Olinkraft, which asked for the return of the confidential earnings projections. Kennecott complied promptly, said a source familiar with the situation.

Observers note that it is conceivable that Morgan Stanley, recalling that Olinkraft had shown Kennecott internal figures late last year, may have sought and obtained the information once again from Olinkraft, this time on Johns-Manville's behalf.

In that case, however, Olinkraft would not have been surprised by Johns-Manville's Sept. 25 acquisition proposal.

Canada Output Index Up

OTTAWA, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — Canada's real domestic product index rose to a seasonally adjusted 132.7 in August up 0.1 percent from 132.6 in July and up 2.3 percent from 129.7 in August 1977, Statistics Canada said today. The index has a base of 100 for 1971.

The Canadian dollar fell to 84.43 U.S. cents from 84.51.

Gold continued to move to record highs in an adjustment to the dollar's weakness. At the close in London, gold was quoted at an average price of \$234.75 per ounce, up \$4.50 from yesterday.

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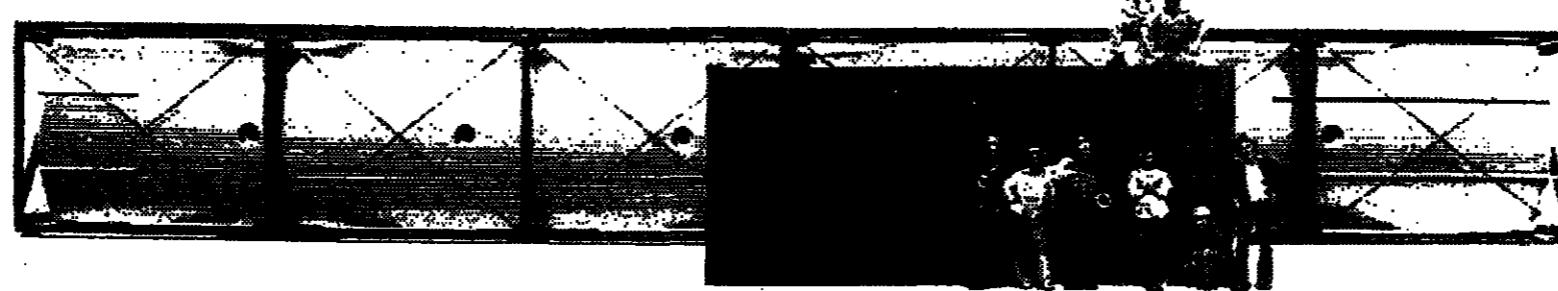
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Gold continued to move

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 26

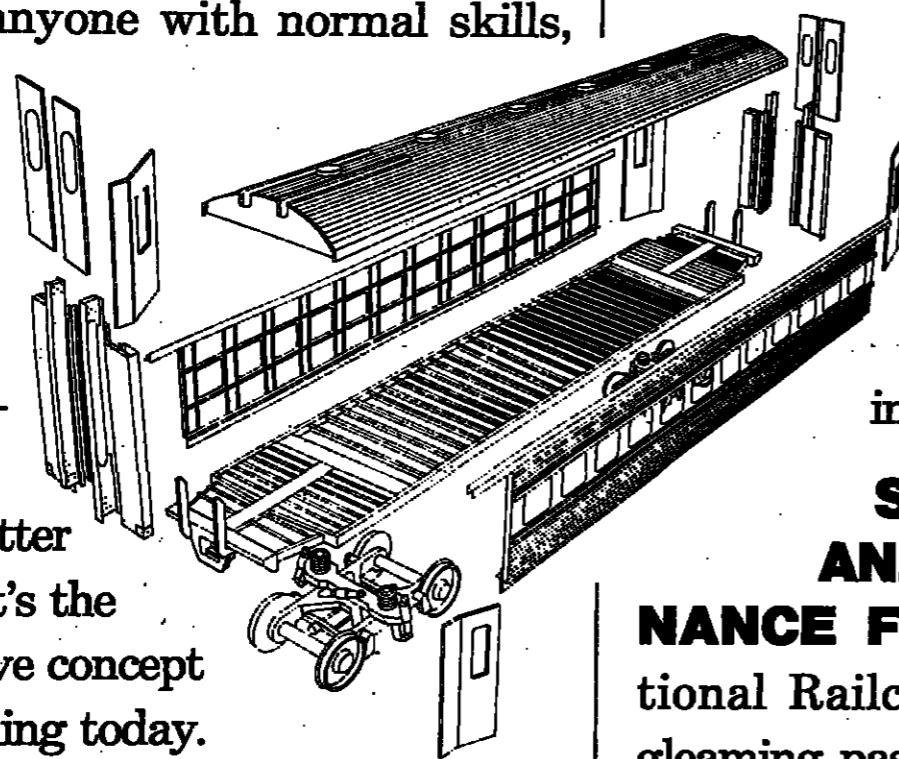
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39/2 2EP ACE	2.10	6.5	7.2	112	34	309	370	-14	28/6 18% BellCo	1.20	5.2	4	21	29/6	29/4	29/4	116	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
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49/2 2EP ARA	1.64	4.8	9	112	41	40	47	-14	26/4 17% BellCo	1.70	2.2	3	11	20/4	20/4	20/4	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
31/4 17% ASA	1	1.5	1.8	104	30	20	20	20	22/6 18% BellCo	1.60	2.5	5	75	20/6	20/6	20/6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
49/2 2EP ASB	2.4	2.8	3.0	31	27	30	34	-14	27/6 20% BellCo	1.40	4.9	5	29	33	33	33	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
61/4 2EP ADMS	.94	1.6	1.6	61	4	4	4	46	29/6 18% BellCo	1.20	4.8	5	82	20/6	20/6	20/6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
17/4 2EP ADP	1.70	1.7	1.7	127	126	126	126	-16	28/6 18% BellCo	1.20	4.8	5	82	20/6	20/6	20/6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
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At World Gymnastic Meet

Soviet Women Keep Team Title

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 26 (AP) — The Soviet Union retained its women's team title today at the world gymnastics championships, giving it a clean sweep of the men's and women's team gold medals.

The Soviet team scored 388.95 points, edging the Romanian team — including triple Olympic gold medalist Nadia Comaneci — which

placed second with 384.25 points. East Germany took third place with 382.25 points.

The Soviet women have only once lost the team crown since 1952 — to Czechoslovakia in 1966.

Comaneci, 16, turned in a 9.60, 9.70, 9.80 and 9.90 — too little to bridge the almost two-point margin held by the powerful Soviet squad

after Tuesday's compulsory exercises.

As the Soviet and Romanian women performed simultaneously at opposite ends of Strasbourg's Rhenus Hall, the Russians, led by Elena Mukhina and Natalia Shaposhnikova, drew consistently higher scores.

Mukhina, the reigning European champion, scored the highest individual total in the team event with 78.25 points, followed by Comaneci in second place with 77.95.

But Comaneci was still the public's darling, drawing most of the cheers. As she approached her second exercise, the beam, the three other performing teams — the Soviet Union, Hungary and East Germany — mysteriously stopped their own exercises. Only the clicks of cameras could be heard as she mounted the four-inch beam.

She performed beautifully, and then returned directly to her seat in a tumult of applause. A 9.90 score flashed on the screen — not quite the two perfect marks of 10 she achieved in the same event in the Montreal Olympics.

Tension mounted minutes later, after Comaneci performed a fancy though unambitious floor exercise. The announcer said that there was too large a difference among the judge's scores.

After a quick meeting, while the 8,000 spectators stamped their feet, the judges returned with their decision: a 9.60 score, her lowest of the day or 12 times up.

Guidry shied away from comparing his season performance with Rice's until he was prodded into doing it.

"This may sound cocky," he started out slowly, "but I know which one was the battle between us, which was most valuable in going up against each other. He got two base hits off me this year in 11 or 12 times up."

Guidry vs. Rice for MVP Stirs Postseason Uproar

By Milton Richman

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Ron Guidry isn't a pop-off. His basic personality is such that he doesn't make your ears hurt by talking about himself.

If anything, he often minimizes the remarkable year he had for the Yankees, a year in which he won 25 games and lost three during the regular season and then added two more victories in the playoffs with the Red Sox and Royals and another in the World Series with the Dodgers.

Without being unduly modest about it, Guidry comes right out and tells you, yes, he is special based on his overall record, but, no, not at the way he pitched, and that he could have easily lost 10 or 12 more games if the club had not been hitting on the occasions he pitched. You don't find too many pitchers

Guidry is straight up with everybody because that's the way he was taught growing up around Lafayette, La. The Yankees' skinny, 28-year-old left-hander, who sports a neat black mustache to go with his thick shock of wavy hair, looks like the guy who sings bass in a barber-shop quartet.

He has an even, easy-going nature and that is why you never hear of him involved in any kind of controversy, although there is one building around him now — over which he has absolutely no control.

It involves the American League's most valuable player award to be announced in two weeks and there are widely divergent viewpoints over whether Guidry was more valuable to the Yankees than Jim Rice was to the Red Sox and whether Guidry should qualify for MVP at all, inasmuch as he is a cinch to win the Cy Young Award as the league's No. 1 pitcher.

Guidry led the league in earned runs (1.74), winning percentage (.893) and shutouts (9) as well as in victories. Rice had just as superlative a year, finishing first in runs batted in (139), hits (213), home runs (46), triples (15), total bases (406) and slugging percentage (.600).

It is hard to separate Rice and Guidry because it's a little like comparing apples and oranges, but I'm quite sure the Yankees never would have won without their wary 160-pound Cajun fastballer and on that alone, I would call Guidry the

new league needs only the

approval of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (the minors) to begin operation. Two Washington businessmen — George Ohstrom, a lawyer, and Alexander Linkler, a restaurateur — have arranged the financing and negotiated the radio and television contracts.

"I'm in it," said Bobby Bragan, former Brooklyn Dodger and Philadelphia Phillie infielder, who heads the minor-league association.

"I'm going to try to get it on, but my executive committee will make the final decision."

The Inter-American League is scheduled to play a 140-game schedule concurrent with the major-league season. Wouldn't the intense heat of Caribbean summers discourage both players and crowds?

"Not at all," said Bragan. "The Mexican League is just about the best in our National Association. They have 16 clubs in four divisions and draw more than 4 million fans."

Both Bragan and Maduro insist that the new league will not infringe on the dates of the popular Winter League in the Caribbean used by some major-league players to sharpen their skills off-season.

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Too Much Baseball?

Some resentment was reported from Puerto Rican club owners in the Winter League who feel that

year-round baseball would dilute interest on the island. "Not at all," said Maduro. "Another league would only heighten the excitement for baseball and benefit everyone."

Maduro left Cuba 10 years ago with his Havana Sugar Kings franchise when Fidel Castro — who likes to play baseball his favorite sport — took over the government. Maduro shifted his team, which had won the Little World Series, to Jersey City and then to Jacksonville.

There was also joy in Miami when Ronald Fine, chairman of the board of the Miami Orioles, and Joe Ryan, the club president, returned from the Washington meetings at the Organization of American States. They plan to continue to operate the Baltimore farm club as well as the Amigos franchise.

The Amigos will share the ballpark [Miami Stadium] with the Orioles, each one alternating at home while the other is on the road," said Sonny Hirsch, general manager of the Baltimore farm team. "We may even stage doubleheaders when both teams are at home."

In addition to competition for the entertainment dollar on Florida's south coast, the baseball teams face a new threat — casino gambling. Florida voters will cast ballots on Nov. 7 in a referendum to legalize casino gambling on a 21-

mile oceanfront strip stretching north from Miami Beach.

"We are refurbishing and enlarging Miami Stadium in anticipation of a busy two-team season," said Hirsch. "Imagine when the Amigos are playing against San Juan in Miami, with our huge Latin population. We'll sell out the ballpark."

But he admits that Fine, a Florida land developer, and Ryan, a career baseball man who is president of the minors' American Association, are looking beyond their triple-A plateau.

New Stadium Needed

"Our timetable for joining the majors would depend on the building of a new stadium and the availability of a franchise," said Hirsch. "There are some weak franchises in the majors, and we would try to buy one and transfer it to us."

Otherwise, he said, Miami will have to await further major league expansion, about three or four years away, he thought.

He said the new inter-American team would be staffed by free agents and optioned players, with no major-league affiliation. The Miami Orioles, who finished first in the Florida State League, serve as a way-station for players destined for Baltimore. They start with Bluefield, West Va., in the rookie league and then go to Miami and on to the Charlotte Class AA club and the Rochester triple-A team.

"Yes, I remember we were very interested in keeping that team here because it was related to the customs of our people and sports, but afterward things changed," Castro said.

Monza long has been notorious for accidents and has claimed more than 50 lives in its 50-year history.

The Class A players earn from \$500 to \$700 a month but travel by bus from city to city. The triple-A Amigos will get about \$1,000 a month, but with this consolation: They don't have to worry about taking a bus to their road games.

Coach Rejects Offer

Jets' Todd Backs Understudy as Starter

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT) —

Richard Todd, the injured quarterback of the New York Jets who is healing and will ready to play in another three weeks, pulled a surprise the other day. After watching his successor, Matt Robinson, do a solid job in leading the Jets to three straight victories, Todd told the team's coach of offense, Ken Idzik, that he did not want to take back the quarterback job and that Robinson deserved to continue because he was doing so well.

It was a credit to Idzik that he held his composure. Athletes, professional or otherwise, do not as a custom give up their jobs, especially highly paid ones like quarterbacks in the National Football League. But Todd's candor and sincerity were not to be disputed. This nice 24-year-old, a future star of some magnitude, meant it.

But these teams have a collective won-lost record of 6-18 and Robinson was not facing any defenses of championship caliber. He will be soon, however, as the Jets, contend-

ing for a playoff berth, go up against New England, Denver and Philadelphia.

The conclusion is that the Jets have not missed their No.-1 quarterback as yet because the No.-2 man did well against inferior teams.

Ken Anderson of the Cincinnati Bengals broke his passing hand just before the season began and missed the first four games. All were lost. So were the next four after he returned, perhaps prematurely, and stayed mostly as the team collapsed. Suppose he had not been hurt. Would the Bengals be in the cellar anyway? No one can be sure, but few can suspect they would be challenging the Steelers for first place.

With Don Strock replacing the injured Bob Griese the Miami Dolphins were 4-2 after their first six games. It was easy to see, however, that Strock had been no Griese. Few are. With Griese back and doing well, as usual, the Dolphins are very much in the playoff picture in spite of a difficult schedule ahead.

The Baltimore Colts suffered greatly without their brilliant quarterback, Bert Jones, who missed six games and then reinjured his shoulder in the seventh. The 3-5 won-lost record reflected the general decline of the team.

The St. Louis Cardinals had lost all seven games before they lost Jim Hart and they lost the eighth with a neophyte quarterback, Steve Pisarciewicz, in charge. They are expected to lose their ninth, 10th and 11th or until Hart returns.

As for the Denver Broncos, they have used three different quarterbacks this season, Craig Morton, Norris Weese and Craig Penrose with the latter two now hurt. They failed to score a touchdown in two of their last three games, losing twice, and that result confirmed the value of a first-class quarterback.

Scotland Edges Norway in Soccer

GLASGOW, Oct. 26 (AP) —

Scotland scored a narrow 3-2 victory over Norway in a European soccer championship Group 2 match last night. Goals from Kenny Dalglish and Archie Gemmill negated efforts from Einar Asse and Oklund.

The Norwegians went ahead af-

ter three minutes when Asse nodded home a corner from Sven Mathisen. It was not until the 24th minute that Dalglish equalized with

Mathisen's goal disallowed for offside and after surviving tremendous Scottish pressure, Norway broke away to take the lead after 64 minutes. Mathisen was again involved, crossing for Arne Oklund to score with a superb diving header.

Nine minutes from time, Dalglish bundled the ball over the line for the equalizer, and six minutes later, Birkelund fouled Arthur Graham in the box and Gemmill hit the winner from the penalty spot.

Bring on the Yankees

HAVANA, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Castro wants to see a team composed of Cuba's best baseball players take on the World Series champion, the New York Yankees.

Castro made the remark last weekend during a press conference with a six-member delegation of Miami Cuban exile representatives who were in Havana to pick up 47 former political prisoners released by Cuba.

When a reporter asked Castro if a Cuban team could beat the Yankees, he replied, "I think so. I think we could lose, of course, but it would have to be proven."

The subject of baseball arose when someone reminded Castro that his government gave Maduro — one of the exile representatives — \$100,000 to keep his International League team in Cuba.

Otherwise, he said, Miami will have to await further major league expansion, about three or four years away, he thought.

He said the new inter-American team would be staffed by free agents and optioned players, with no major-league affiliation. The Miami Orioles, who finished first in the Florida State League, serve as a way-station for players destined for Baltimore. They start with Bluefield, West Va., in the rookie league and then go to Miami and on to the Charlotte Class AA club and the Rochester triple-A team.

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